



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

glacial streams which are independent of the present topography of the valleys.

Glaciers are now the most important erosive agents in the Sarekgebirge. Because of the altitude, frost, ice, and daily temperature range have developed extensive rock-fields, or on steep slopes, large talus piles. Deltas have, in a number of places, been built in the lakes by the heavily mud-laden streams from the glaciers. As an indication of the immense amount of post-glacial filling may be cited the extinction of one or more considerable lakes by this process.

R. C. M.

A Geologic Reconnaissance of a Part of the Rampart Quadrangle, Alaska. By HENRY M. EAKIN. Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv. No. 535, 1913. Pp. 38.

This report takes into account the Rampart and Hot Springs district which include most of the triangular area between the Yukon and Tanana rivers west of longitude 150°, and a strip of territory on the north side of the Yukon that extends nearly to longitude 154°. The base of the geologic column is formed by a series of metamorphic rocks which consists of probable Silurian and Devonian limestones and schists, late Paleozoic greenstones (that contain some sedimentary beds), early Mesozoic slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, Cretaceous and older slates, quartzites, and schists. All of these beds are closely folded. The metamorphic series is overlain locally by Eocene beds which represent part of the notable fluvialite deposition of Eocene time, "evidence of which is widespread in Alaska." The strata are considerably folded and faulted. A good part of the region is mantled by Quaternary silt, sand, and gravel deposits. The silt is probably of glacial origin. The igneous rocks consist of probable late Paleozoic rhyolite flows, tuffs, and flow breccias, probably late Paleozoic basic flows, tuffs, diabase, glassy lavas, and tuffs, late Mesozoic or early Tertiary monzonite sills and batholiths with numerous dikes. Erosion occurred in post-early Mesozoic, post-Lower Cretaceous, post-Upper Cretaceous, and in post-Tertiary times. Placer gold is the only mineral of economic importance. The gold and silver production of the Rampart district is decreasing while that of the Hot Springs district is rapidly increasing. The largest output of the latter district was in 1911. The placer gold has been derived from quartz veins in the old metamorphic rocks, from carbonaceous beds, and from hematite deposits in the neighborhood of monzonite. The placers are of two types—those of present stream and those of terrace gravels. Pebbles of cassiterite occur with the gold in the Sullivan Creek placers but are not worked to any extent.

V. O. T.